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[Deuteromycetae]

SIROZYTHIA v. Höhnel n. g. Nectroideaceae. Annales Mycologici, 2:48. Jan. 1904.

"Pycnidiis globosis vel oblongis, immerso-erumpentibus, carnosulis, pallidis vel hyalinis, primum clausis, demum irregulariter dehiscentibus, intus dense sporophoris brevibus obtectis. Conidiis acrogenis, catenulatis, hyalinis vel pallidis, continuis, plerumque oblongis."

[Deuteromycetae]

TRACYLLA (Sacc. ut subg.) Fl. Tassi n. g. Leptostromaceae. [Type, Leptothyrium spartinae Peck.] Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico della R. Universita di Sienna 5:80. 1902.

INDEX TO NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE YEAR 1900.

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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE XIV.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

FUNGOUS DISEASES OF FRUITS IN MICHIGAN, B. O. Longyear, Agr. Exp. Sta. Special Bulletin 25, March 1904, is intended to serve as a sort of a text book of the diseases most common and destructive to fruits in that State. The illustrations are abundant, very good, and mostly original. As a convenient little hand-book this bulletin can be highly commended.

IN THE BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MYCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, Tome XX, 3e Fascicule, 20 Jouillet 1904 we find the following topics: Barbier, Agaricinées de la Cote-d'Or; Patouillard, Champignons nouveaux des iles Gambier; Molliard, Forme conidienne de Sarcoscypha coccinea (Jacq.) Cooke; Delacroix, Champignons parasites sur les Cafeiers; Puttemans, Fumazine des Cafeiers, and Maladie du Cafeier produite par le Stilbella flavida; Maublanc et Lasnier, Sur une Maladie des Cattleya.

DR. FRANZ V. HOEHNEL publishes an interesting article, Ueber Myxosporium tulasnei, Myxolibertella und Sporodiniopsis, in the May No. of the Annales Mycologici, 1904. Among other things he remarks that Saccardo says sehr viele Arten der Section "Phomopsis" des Formgenus Phoma neben den Sporen noch fadenförmige, gekrümte Basidien abgliedern; but that he is convinced that these also are *spores* zweite Ordnung in case of Myxolibertella; he also says that this genus belongs to Melanconiaceae and is no *Phomopsis* (Sphaeropsideae). We quote again: Dass Sphaeropsideen häufig zweierlei und selbst dreierlei Sporen zeigen, ist bekannt . . . . So ist Thatsache, dass *Trichoderma lignorum* zu mindestens zwei verschiedenen *Hypocrea*-Arten gehört, und zweifellos, dass die Formspecies *Oidium erysiphoides* Fr. sogar zu verschiedenen *Gattungen* der Erysipheen gehört. Ebenso kann man die *Cystospora*-Formen vieler *Valsa*-Arten einfach nicht von einander unterscheiden, obwohl es ja sicher ist, dass sie specifisch verschieden sein müssen.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, Vol. II, No. 3, Mai 1904, contains: Horn, Experimentelle Entwickelungsänderungen bei Achlya polyandra de Bary; Rick, Ueber einige neue und kritische Pilze Süd-Amerikas; Höhnel, Ueber Myxosporium tulasnei, Myxolibertella und Sporodiniopsis; Constantineanu, Sur deux nouvelles espèces d'Uredinées; Bubák, Die Fruchtbecher von Sclerotinia alni Maul; Salmon, On Erysiphe graminis DC. and its adaptive parasitism within the genus Bromus; Zahlbruckner, Neue Flechten; Höhnel, Mycologische Fragmente, 10.; also Neue Litteratur, und Referate.

CRYPTOGAMAE FORMATIONUM COLORADENSIUM is the title furnished by Dr. Frederic E. Clements of the University of Nebraska, who plans to issue representative sets of Colorado cryptogams. The fungi will constitute the major part of the collection, though the mosses, liverworts and algae will be included. It is proposed to issue the collection, which will contain 600-800 numbers, in centuries, at the rate of one or two each year. The first century will be ready for distribution in the spring.

This collection is designed to be a contribution to the treatment of the cryptogams in the investigation of plant formations, and to supplement the *Herbaria Formationum Coloradensium*. The species will be arranged in the various formations with respect to position and abundance, though they may be distributed of course in the ordinary taxonomic herbarium. Group and portrait prints of the most important species will average twenty to the century. For mycologists who wish them, water color copies of original drawings will be furnished of the fleshy fungi at the rate of ten cents per copy. The labels will be printed in Latin, and will be as full as possible. The price of the collection will be twelve dolars per century.

FROM THE BUCHHANDLUNG UND DRUCKEREI of E. J. Brills, Leiden, has been recently (1904) issued Icones Fungorum Javanicorum von O. Penzig und P. A. Saccardo. The text occupies 124 pages and the lithographic plates are 80 in number. All the new species, and new genera are included that were published by these authors in Malpighia (1897-1902), three articles entitled "Diagnoses fungorum novorum in insula Java collectorum." The authors well say: Da auch überhaupt, im Vergleich zu der ungeheueren Anzahl der bisher bekannten Micromyceten nur verhältnissmässig wenige Formen derselben durch Habitusbilder und Wiedergabe der mikroskopischen Charaktere illustrirt sind, so wird vielleicht die Abbildung aller jener neuen javanischen Pilze, die eine grosse Menge von Gattungen und Familien repraesentiren, nicht unwillkommen sein. The work can not be too highly praised nor its usefulness overestimated.

IN ATTI DELL' INSTITUTO BOTANICO DELL' UNIVERSITA DI PAVIA, Volume Ottavo, 1904, the following mycological articles appear: Uredo Aurantiaca n. sp., nuova uredinea parassita delle Orchidee, nota del Dott. Luigi Montemartini; Intorno ad nuovo tipo di Licheni a tallo conidifero che vivono sulla vite finora ritenuti per funghi, Ricerche di G. Briosi e R. Farneti; Contribuzione allo studio della Micologia Ligustica pel Dott. Angelo Magnaghi.

IN DOTT. ANGELO MAGNAGHI'S CONTRIBUZIONE ALLO STUDIO DELLA MICOLOGIA LIGUSTICA (Atti Ist. Bot. Univ. Pavia, 8:121-133, 1904) we find the descriptions of many new species of fungi, the hosts in many cases being cultivated in our greenhouses; for example: Macrophoma ligusticum Magn. in ramis emortuis Hydrangea hortensis; Macrophoma helicinum Magn. in foliis dejectis and Hederae helicis; Cytosporella citri Magn. in ramis emortuis Citri aurantii; Sphaeropsis magnoliae Magn. in foliis vivis Magnoliae grandiflorae; Aschochyta cliviae Magn. in foliis vivis Cliviae nobilis; Gloeosporium begoniae Magn. in foliis vivis Begoniae sp.; Colletotrichum pollaccii Magn. in foliis vivis Aucubae japonicae.

A LICHEN SOCIETY ON SANDSTONE RIPRAP is discussed by Bruce Fink in the Botanical Gazette, 38:265-284. The subheads are: Description of the Riprap, Ecologic Factors, Composition of the Lichen Society, Types of Thalli represented, Varying Ecologic Conditions and Distribution, Origin of the Society, Comparisons with other Similar Societies, Conclusion. The author says the facts show clearly some very evident adaptations in Lichen thalli.

DR. G. P. CLINTON HAS PUBLISHED AN EXHAUSTIVE MONOGRAPH ON THE NORTH AMERICAN USTILAGINEAE, Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 31, No. 9, p. 329-529, October, 1904. This is based on his study of this group for several years under exceptionable advantages. He gives keys to the genera, full synonomy, cities exsiccata, names hosts and indicates distribution by States. All descriptions are newly written; there are included also a list of host-plants alphabetical under Families, Distribution of Species by Continents, Literature (203 items), Index to Synonyms, and Types are cited. Several species are reduced to synonyms besides those given in the preliminary paper (in Jour. Mycol.) ; a dozen additional species are included besides another dozen of *New Species.* Illustration of all North American species by spore drawings we are told is under consideration.

THE SEPTEMBER NO. OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY (1904) contained the following: Benjamin Matlack Everhart — Obituary; Morgan — Pyrenomycetes Scarcely Known in North America; Holway — Notes on Uredineae, III; Fairman —Some New Fungi from Western New York; Ellis and Kellerman — A New Phyllachora from Mexico; Kellerman and Ricker — New Genera Published Since 1900; Kellerman — Index to North American Mycology, Notes from Mycological Literature, XII.

IN DRITTER BEITRAG ZUR PILZFLORA VON TIROL von Fr. Bubák und J. E. Kabát, published in Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift (the last installment in Mai 1904), many new species are described, also one new genus, namely, *Colletotrichopsis.* It differs from Colletotrichum durch die Lage der Borsten, die hier als eine Pyknidenwand fungieren.

P. HENNINGS DESCRIBES SEVERAL NEW SPECIES in Hedwigia, 43:147-9, 16 Mai 1904, under the title Einige neue Pilze aus Costarica und Paraguay. Of special interest we note his new species of a Rust on the potato, no uredineous species being hitherto reported on this host. The parasite in question is given as follows: Puccinia Pittieriana P. Henn. n. sp., auf lebenden Blättern von Solanum tuberosum L.

PROFESSOR B. M. DUGGAR PUBLISHES AS THE FIRST REPORT ON HIS EXTENDED STUDIES OF AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS, Farmers' Bulletin No. 204 (1904) on the Cultivation of Mushrooms. The description of the plant is followed by notes on Spores and Spawn, Commercial Mushroom Growing, Mushroom Enemies, etc. He points out the necessity of getting so-called virgin spawn which has never exhausted itself by the production of Mushrooms. It is now possible by means of chemical stimulation to germinate the spores in quantity under "pure-culture" conditions. It is confidently expected that investigations in the course of another year will put it within the reach of any practical and experienced grower to develop spawn from spores of selected Mushrooms. By such methods one could select the particular Mushrooms from which spores are to be taken, and therefore constant selection and improvement will become possible. Success has also attended the effort to grow "spawn" from bits of tissue of selected Mushrooms in test tubes filled with sterilized stable manure or compost.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SEXUAL ORGANS IN PLANTS by Bradley Moore Davis (Botanical Gazette, 38:241-264, 1904), though not primarily taxonomic and mycological, is an article that every mcyologist will desire to consult. The morphologist chiefly will be interested in the new terms used: Sporocyst, Gametocyst, Spermatocyst, Oocyst, Gametangia, Spermatangia (antheridia), Oangia (archegonia), Coenogametes.

OOGENESIS AND FERTILIZATION IN ALBUGO IPOMOEAE-PANDURATAE, studies by F. L. Stevens, is published in the October No. (1904) of the Botanical Gazette. It is a brief account, illustrated with two text-figures, touching only the salient features and those which present devergence from the usual types. The sexual organs and sexual spores are found in the hypertrophied parts of the host in such abundance as to render this species the most favorable of all of the genus for the study of Oogenesis and fertilization.

A PREVISIONAL LIST OF THE FUNGI OF NOVA SCOTIA is published by A. H. MacKay, in the proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. XI, part I, pp. 122-143, 1904. Most of the species are the higher fungi; one is doubtfully proposed as new, namely, Boletus dartmouthi.

THE GROWTH OF RAMULARIA RETICULATA is recorded by Albert C. Herre in the Botanical Gazette for September, 1904. He finds that near the Stanford University, California, various measurements show a growth of 17 to 91 per cent. in length from September to the following May. A single measurement showed that Parmelia caperata, growing on the trunk of Aesculus californicus, in the same time increased 1.5 cm. in longitudinal diameter, and 1.0 cm. in transverse diameter.

A NOTE IN SCIENCE, June 3, 1904, by Albert Francis Blakeslee, pertains to a somewhat extended investigation on the method of reproduction in one group of the common Moulds. Some of the facts are stated as at variance with the conclusions of other investigators. Zygospore production (the author states) in the Mocurineae is conditioned by the inherent nature of the individual species and only secondarily or not at all by external factors. He designates the species as *homothallic* and *heterothallic,* corresponding to monoecious and dioecious forms among the higher plants. Quoting again: In all species of both homo- and heterothallic groups the process of conjugation has been carefully followed, the swollen portions (*progametes*) from which the gametes are cut off do not grow toward each other, as currently believed, but arise as a result of the stimulus of contact between more or less differentiated hyphae (*zygophores*) and are from the outset always normally united.

THE SPHERE OF BACTERIOLOGY was the subject of a paper by Professor Edwin Oakes Jordan before the Section of Bacteriology, International Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, published in Science, Nov. 18, 1904. The interesting and instructive address closes with these words: It is not possible to estimate the loss to literature, science and art since the dawn of intellectual life which must be laid at the door of the infectious diseases. The relations of bacteriology to public hygiene, if properly appreciated and cultivated, will lead to an improvement in the conditions of life which will enhance both the ideal and material welfare of the race and will give greater assurance that each man shall complete his span of life and be able to do the work that is in him.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN HEDWIGIA, Band 43, Heft 6, (3 Sept. 1904) are as follows: P. Hennings, Fungi amazonici III. a cl. Ernesto Ule collecti (Schluss); M. Britzelmayr, Ueber Cladonien-Abbildungen; Fr. Bubák und J. E. Kabát, Mykologische Beiträge II; J. B. Traverso, Eine neue Cercosporella-Art (S. compacta Trav.); P. Hennings, Cudoniella Mildbraedii P. Henn. n. sp.; P. Hennings, Einige von Herrn G. Feurich, Göda, im Königreich Sachsen gesammelte Sphaeropsidaceen; P. Hennings, Doassansia Renkaufii P. Henn. n. sp. auf Hydrocharis Morsus ranae L.

IN THE CONCLUDING PORTION OF "FUNGI AMAZONICI III. a cl. Ernesto Ule collecti" by P. Hennings [Hedwigia, 43:353-399, 3 Sept. 1904], the following new genera are described: *Saccardomyces* (*Englerulaceae* n. fam. Ascomycetae); *Perisporina* and *Zukaliopsis* (Perisporiaceae); *Asteropeltis* and *Phaeoscutella* (Microthyriaceae); *Metadothella* (Pseudophacidiaceae); *Cinnobella, Diplodiopsis,* and *Septodothidiopsis* (Sphaeropsidiaceae); *poropeltis, Peltistroma, Seynesiopsis,* and *Phragmopeltis* (Leptostromataceae); and *Bactridiopsis* (Tuberculariaceae).

IN HEDWIGIA, BAND 43, HEFT 3 [16 Mai 1904], we find the following articles on fungi: P. Hennings, Einige neue Pilze aus Japan (Schluss); P. Hennings, Einige neue Pilze aus Costarica und Paraguay; P. Hennings, Einige neue Pilze aus Japan II; P. Hennings, Fungi amazonici I. a cl. Ernesto Ule collecti;

P. Hennings, Fungi australiensis II; Fr. Bubák, Eine neue Agaricaceen-Gattung aus Böhmen; P. Hennings, Fungi S. Paulenses III. a cl. Puttemans collecti (Anfang).

NEW GENERA OF FUNGI here given are published in Hedwigia, Band 43, Heft 4, (12 Juni 1904): *Hypoxylonopsis* P. Henn. n. (Dothideaceae); *Parmulariella* P. Henn. n. g. (Hysteriaceae); *Uleopeltis* P. Henn. n. g. (Hysteriaceae); *Rehmiomyces* P. Henn. n. g. (Bulgariaceae); *Atractina* v. Höhnel n. g. (Hyphomyc. dematicae phragmosp.; *Ioracterium* E. Jahn n. g. (Myxomycetae).

A NEW SPECIES OF POLYPORUS FROM TENNESSEE, namely, P. arculariformis Murrill, is described and figured by William A. Murrill, in Torreya :4 :150-1, Oct. 1904. It is a small plant near *P. arcularius* (Batsch.) Fr.

FECUNDATION IN PLANTS, DAVID M. MOTTIER, a book of 187 pages, has been issued by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Publication No. 15. Many fungi are illucidated from this point of view, the whole article presenting the subject of fecundation in the vegetable kingdom by the discussion of concrete cases, selected from the great groups of plants certain typical representatives in which the sexual process seems to have been most thoroughly investigated. The sexual process is called throughout the work *fecundation,* not fertilization.

B. O. LONGYEAR'S PRELIMINARY LIST of the Saprophytic fleshy Fungi known to occur in Michigan, Rep. Mich. Acad. Sci. (1902), 4 :113-124, 1904, contains 486 names. Notes on habitat, abundance, date of occurrence, etc., are given, but no descriptions except of the Michigan new species published in previous Reports.

IN THE OCTOBER NO. OF THE TORREY BULLETIN (1904) Julia T. Emerson publishes under the title, Relationships of Macrophoma and Diplodia, her proof of the identity of a Macrophoma (*Sphaeropsis palmarum* Cke.) with *Diplodia epicocos* — "there certainly seems to be no doubt that the unicellular white *Macrophoma* spores in the pycnidia are simply the immature forerunners of the mature *Diplodia spores.*" The material for the cultures (on agar, potato, bread and milk, bread and water, and pith and blade of cocoanut leaf) was obtained in Jamaica, from various collections of cocoanut affected with diseases.

IN VOLUME XII (May-October, 1904), of the Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde u. Infektionskrankheiten, we find the following mycological articles of scientific interest: Botanische Beschreibung einiger sporenbildenden Bakterien, Ernst Neide; Anhäufungsversuche mit denitrifizierenden Bakterien, G. van Iterson, Jr.; Bakterilologische Untersuchung ueber Bacillus oleae (Arc.), Ruggero Schiff; Betrachtungen ueber die Verteilung der Uredineen auf ihren Nährpflanzen, P. Dietel; Contribution a l'etude de Cystopus candidus Lév., Albert Eberhardt; Zur Morphologie einer neuen Cystospora, R. Laubert; Infektionsversuche mit einigen Uredineen, II Bericht (1903), Fr. Bubák; Grundlinien zur Systematik der Saccharomyceten, Emil Chr. Hansen; Einige Beobachtungen über die Struktur und Sporen bildung bei Symbiotischen Bakterien, Em. Menel; Die Bakterienflora gesunder samen und daraus gezogenen Këimpflanzchen, Max Düggeli; Zur Kenntnis der Erblichkeit bei den einzelligen Organismen'; Die Verzweigung und Mycelbildung bei einer Bakterie (Bacillus berestnewi n. sp.), W. W. Lepeschkin; Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Eisenbakterien, B. Schorler.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES OF TAXONOMIC INTEREST or of other character than purely economic, printed in Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde u. Infektionskrankheiten, Zweite Abteilung, Bd. XI, Sept. 1903-Mai 1904, are as follows: Ueber den Zusammenhang zwischen Pleospora und Helminthosporium-Arten, II, H. Diedicke; Versuche mit heteröcishen Rostpilzen, W. Tranzschel; Studien ueber die Mikroorganismen des schwedischen Güterkäses, Gerda Troili-Peterson; Zur Kenntnis der Ueberwinterung des Oidium Tuckeri, Dr. Appel; Ueber den Gehalt der frisch gemolkenen Milch an Bakterien, Arthur Lux; On the discovery of cilia in the genus Bacterium, David Ellis; Die Ascosporen des Aspergillus fumigatus, G. Grijins; Kritische Studien ueber die Knöllchenbakterien, H. Süchting; A comparative and experimental study of bacilli producing red pigment, Mary Hefferan; Ueber den Kern der Bakterien und seine Teilung, F. Vejdovsky; Ueber einige in Kamerum auf Theobroma cacao beobachtete Pilze, Otto Appel und H. F. Strunk; Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Papilionaceen bewohnenden Uromyces-Arten, Ernst Jordi.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, VOL. II, No. 6, November, 1904, contains the following: Recherches morphologiques et Morphogéniques sur la membrane des Zygospores, par le Professeur Paul Vuillemin; New or Interesting California Fungi II, by Edward Bingham Copeland; Neue oder seltene Pilze aus Thüringen, von H. Diedicke; Rehm, Ascomycetes exs. fasc. 33; Revision der Gattungen Tryblidiella Rhydithsterium Tryblidana Tryblidium Tryblidiopsis, von Dr. H. Rehm; Sydow, Mycotheca germanican Fasc. V-VI (No. 201-300); Bemerkungen ueber Uredosporem von Uromyces brevipes und Uromyces punctato-straiatus, von P. Dietel; Notulae mycologicae, A. Trotter; Neue Litteratur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen; Exsiccaten. Six lithographic plates are used.